



ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

DURING the recent strike on the Burlington Railroad, one of the officers of the striking Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said that Brotherhood had \$860,000 to its credit, that its members could afford to go on a holiday trip for six months, that each of them could put up \$100 at a moment's notice, thus producing a capital of \$2,610,000, and that at least seventy-five per cent. of the members have homes and a competence laid by. Now, this shows one of two things: either that the officer referred to is a "mouther," or else that the members of his organization are better paid than any other class of the country's population, and therefore had no good reason to strike.

THE PRESIDENT of the Indiana civil service reform association testified before a congressional investigating committee yesterday to the effect that civil service reform made a pretty bad show in his State. Similar testimony could be readily obtained from all the other States in the Union. The civil service law is a transparent humbug, that is availed of by a small privileged ring as the means of keeping their own friends in office, and should be repealed as soon as possible. The government got along very well—certainly as well as it is now doing—without it for a hundred years, and could do so for another hundred without any trouble.

THE RICHMOND Dispatch rather inclines to the proposed issue of fractional silver certificates—stuff similar to the dirty and greasy small notes that disgraced the country during and shortly after the war, and by the issue of which the government robbed the people of fifteen million dollars, as that much of it was lost and never redeemed—and asks, "How are the country people to be supplied with available small change?" Why, with postage stamps, which they can readily obtain in quantities to suit at their nearest postoffice.

THE PAGE News says: "THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE is the ablest and most progressive paper in Virginia." The News is evidently a just and appreciative critic. If all the democratic newspapers in the State would speak as they, as good and true democrats, must think of both State and national affairs, as the GAZETTE does, Virginia would not be, as it is with too good reason, included among the doubtful States.

THE BLOODY shirts in Congress are either unfamiliar with the speeches of the late Mr. Garfield, or else they have no faith in, and spurn and repudiate his policy, for he said: "The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support." And yet Mr. Garfield was elected President after giving public expression to such a policy.

The North American Review for April has been received from its publishers in New York. Its contents are: The Hohenzollern Kaiser, by John A. Kasson, ex-Minister to Germany; Why am I a Moslem; The Far-Sea Fishery Dispute, by Frederick Schwatka; Burning of Columbia, by Capt. A. E. Wood, U.S.A.; Gilbert's Fables, by Thomas Cunningham Martin; Possible Presidents—General Sherman; A Perilous Balance, by Rosister Johnson; A Defence of Pugilism, by Duffield Osborne; The President's Panacea, by Allen Thorndike Rice, R. F. Jones, George H. Ely, John Jarret, A. L. Conger, Stockton Bates, W. S. Sheltonberger, Senator Chase, E. A. Hartshorn, W. C. Wyckoff, W. H. McDaniel, W. P. DeArmit, W. A. Russell, N. J. DePauw, Louis Bush, John P. Varnum, H. K. Thurber and Thomas H. Dudley; The Eleventh Commandment, by Walter Gregory; Taming Land Values, by A. E. Cottier; The Suffrage Paradox, by W. L. Alden; Halle for Public Meetings, by J. F. G. Jamison; "Communism and Protection," by Benjamin Dobbin; The Holiday Hallucination, by Joel Benton; Land Nationalization, by General Lloyd S. Bryce; and Book Reviews and Notices.

The Season, the lady's illustrated magazine for May, with a review of the novelties, fancy work, &c., has been received from the International News Company, No. 31 Beekman street, New York.

From Washington.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1888. A distinguished and influential democratic Senator, in talking to the GAZETTE's correspondent this morning about the next national democratic ticket, said all appearances now indicated the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, and that such would certainly be the case unless the New York delegation to the convention should oppose it. "And," continued he, "you and I and all other true democrats will support him after his nomination, because he is unquestionably better than any man the republicans dare nominate." Continuing he said, if re-elected, the experience of his first term, so far, proves that Mr. Cleveland would be the most autocratic President the country has ever had. He hardly listens, and pays less attention to the recommendations of his party now, when his re-election is in doubt, and if secure of another term, knowing that would be last, it is not unlikely he would set his party at open defiance, and be more absolute than any king on earth. The working democrats have been ignored during his first term would certainly receive no more recognition during a second, and could not be expected to be very enthusiastic in his support. Whether their lukewarmness would be offset by republican support, he said, the result only could prove.

The House committee that has been investigating the adulteration of lard brought their proceedings to a close to-day in response to numerous requests from the hog-lard packers in various parts of the West, who say that the testimony of the adulterated lard manufacturers to the effect that the packers of pure lard use diseased hogs, while utterly ungrounded, has nearly ruined the

market for pure lard. The probability now is that nothing more will be done with the matter at this session.

A caucus of the republican Senators was held this morning. At it Messrs. Allison, Sherman and Hawley assailed Mr. Stewart for his silver amendments to the bill for the redemption of bonds, just on the eve of a Presidential campaign. So plausible were their reasons, from a party standpoint, that Mr. Stewart apparently saw them. The result was the appointment of a committee to arrange the order of legislation.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Daniel, from the committee on public buildings reported the bill for a public building at Norfolk, amended by striking out \$250,000 and inserting in place thereof \$150,000. In response to an inquiry as to the cost of suitable approaches to the south end of the Aqueduct Bridge, a communication was received from the Secretary of War to the effect that the probable cost would be \$45,000. Mr. Daniel presented the petition of J. R. Hurley, ex-postmaster at Liberty, Va., that his salary be computed under the law of 1854. The Senate agreed that when it adjourns to-day it will be until Saturday, so as to hold no session on Good Friday. It was agreed that the further discussion of the Blair ex-Confederate bill be postponed until next week. When this paragraph was written Mr. Berry of Arkansas had commenced reading a speech to a restless floor and a rapidly thinning gallery. Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one to authorize the President to issue a proclamation prohibiting the importation of articles from those countries which unjustly discriminate against the products of the United States.

The House Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to present their report on the Mills revenue bill to the House next Monday.

Mr. Fox, of the National Republican of this city, General Hunton, of Warrenton, Mr. Hume, of Alexandria county, and Mayor Downham and Treasurer Harlow, of Alexandria city, appeared before a sub-committee of the House Claims Committee to-day, to urge that committee to amend the bill they have reported to the House for paying Virginia's claim for money advanced the general government with which to erect the public buildings in this city, so as to provide that the money be paid to the Mr. Vernon Ave. Association, to which Virginia has transferred her claim, that it be exempted from any offsets the government may hold against Virginia, and that an additional \$25,000 be appropriated for constructing the avenue through the government reservation at Arlington. The committee was addressed by Gen. Hunton and by Messrs. Hume, Harlow and Fox. After the meeting had adjourned the GAZETTE's correspondent asked Mr. Lamban, the chairman of the committee, what its action would probably be. He replied that the committee did not consider the subject after the delegation retired, but that as it could not take cognizance of private claims, he supposed the committee would have to let the bill they had already reported remain as it is. He said, however, that none of the members of the committee seemed to be opposed to the proposed amendment.

Representative Perry Belmont, of New York, whose disappearance for the last day or two gave rise to a report that he was dead, appeared in his seat this morning, apparently as fresh as ever.

Virginia republicans here to-day, say the prevalent idea that the apparent difference between General Mahone and Mr. John Wise is only a pretence, and one of the former's "methods," is entirely incorrect, and that the breach between the General and his ex-chief lieutenant has become so wide that it is doubtful if it will ever be healed. The backing Mr. Wise receives from the kickers sustains him in his opposition to his late "Master," and the strength of that backing only increases the General's aversion for his lack of gratitude. It is true that Mr. Wise has written a letter to ex-Senator Lewis, in which he says General Mahone is the best man for the chairmanship of the State committee, and that he so expresses himself to other committee men in Petersburg to-day to fix the time and place for the State convention. At this meeting an effort will be made to provide that the district delegates to the national convention be elected in the territory of the respective districts, and not at the State convention, and to restrict the action of the latter to the election of the four delegates at large and to the adoption of a platform, and it is on the latter point that the great internecine fight is expected. Mr. Wise has received a great many letters from republicans in all parts of the State endorsing his proposed plan of organization, and is induced thereby to fight for its adoption, though opposed by General Mahone and all the General's still faithful followers, who, but for the same time, Mr. Wise started, but has now dropped, "Master, lead on, we'll follow thee!" It is reported that ex-Congressman Hooper, of the Petersburg district, has settled his old differences with General Mahone, and has been selected by the General as his favorite for Congress in that district. Mr. Wise's latest circular has just been received here, and is generally considered a request for the Virginia republicans to appoint a guardian for General Mahone.

Alexandrians here to-day say that at least one of the several proposed canaries in that city will be started there.

The morning session of the International Council of women was opened with an invocation by Isabella Butler Hooker, sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher. The topic of the morning was "Organization." As Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the first orator of the morning the audience sang "the Battle Hymn of the Republic" in her honor.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Alban Ferguson's house, near Paris, Fauquier county, was burned a few days ago.

Mr. Robert McCarty, a well known citizen of Upperville, died on Wednesday 21st of March.

A vein of coal is supposed to have been discovered in the North Mountains, near Shenandoah Alum Springs.

The Virginia Conference of the African M. E. Church commenced its annual session in Norfolk yesterday, Bishop H. M. Turner, of Georgia, presiding.

A carpenter of Berkeley named A. M. Bryan, was perhaps fatally crushed on the Western Branch Railroad yesterday by the fall of a pile driver frame.

Wm. A. Ellyson, who was injured by falling from the dry kiln shed of the Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Company, at Money Point, died at Norfolk yesterday.

The Riplogie will case, which has been on trial in Lexington for several weeks, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict sustaining the will. About \$30,000 was involved.

Mr. M. E. Iggalls, the new president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, says the principal offices of the company will be kept at Richmond and that Gen. Wickham will have control of them.

Miss Kate Glover, who has been helpless and confined to her bed for the past thirty-one years, owing to spinal affection, which originated from a fall received when she was 11 or 12 years old, died at her home in Berryville, last Saturday night.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Nelson and others against Vaughan and others. Argued by J. F. Crocker, eq., for plaintiffs and Judge Joseph Christian and W. S. Holland, eq., for defendants.

Mr. Riddleberger on ex-Confederates.

The following is the full text of Senator Riddleberger's recent speech on the Blair bill to prefer ex-Confederates to other Southern men for the civil service of the Government, as reported in the Congressional Record:

Mr. Riddleberger. Perhaps I had better go on with the few remarks I want to make on this bill.

I formerly said, as I thought, enough from the standpoint of a Confederate soldier. I did the republican element of this Senate in justice in the opening remarks I then made. I had heard some suggestions of disapprobation from this side of the Chamber, and I did the Senators on this side, with one possible exception, the injustice to have used this language:

But I cannot see the objection to it [this bill] which seems to have seized hold of the minds of some of the Senators on this side of the Chamber.

I perused the Record the next morning and I found that the objections came from Confederate soldiers on the other side of the Chamber. It is to them that I propose to reply.

I am the only republican, I suppose, in the Senate who was a Confederate and dare to say so now, and dare to be a republican notwithstanding the epithets hurled at him who served from Mechanicsville to Harrison's Landing under the banner of the Senator from South Carolina, then commanding a division in which I had the honor to serve.

The public mind can not be misled by statements made in the Congressional Record. I propose to make the bill a part of the record, and for that purpose I shall read it myself.

Be it enacted, etc., That before persons shall be appointed to the civil service of the United States it shall be made to appear whether such persons were loyal to the Government of the United States during the war of the rebellion, if of lawful age any time during said war.

I will submit this to every Grand Army post in this country, and I apprehend that no men who were soldiers would object to it. But, further, it provides:

And whenever such persons not loyal to the United States during said war shall be appointed to office in the civil service, those not disloyal to the Government of the United States or the so-called Confederate States and not suffering from disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in said service shall be preferred to other persons not shown to have been loyal in the war of the rebellion: Provided, They are found to possess the business capacity necessary to the proper discharge of such offices.

I would submit this proposition to the Grand Army posts. I would take the opinion of the Federal soldiers here to-day, and ask, if we are to take men for the civil service of the Government of the United States, and men from the South, whether we should not give preference to the maimed Confederate. As I said the other day, if you want a loyal man, take a man who fought.

I am glad to be able to have this opportunity of calling the attention of some men in the South to the fact that they are still representing ideas hateful to the South rather than its patriotism. I read in this Record that no Confederate soldier asks anything in the way of favor from the Federal Government. I agree that this emanated from the mouth of an eminent Confederate soldier. Mr. President, the Confederates have had very few to voice their wishes. They have had no channel through which to express themselves in the Congress of the United States. I represent, in some capacity, a Confederate soldier element, and yield to no man in it in my devotion to them (not to the cause, for I yield that).

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley] congratulated my colleague on his statesmanlike speech. I felt its tones in the most vital part of the physical man. He has a reputation in the South as being generous. His magnanimity has lately taken the direction of starving the living and then making an appropriation for a tombstone. He is gratified at that expression which emanated almost as if stereotyped, from three tongues on the other side of the chamber, that the Confederate soldiers asked nothing. Mr. President, it is that same kind and quality of statesmanship which was a disgrace to the Confederacy during four years of war which should have put all burdens on others than those following a commander.

It is that same ideal statesmanship that fixed the price of flour by act of the Confederate congress at \$30 a barrel, and paid the infantry soldier in the field \$11 a month. It was that kind of statesmanship that passed the conscript act, levied upon the physical power of those States latest to secede, from the cradle to the grave, extending that act even to sixty years, and yet exempting one overseer for every twenty slaves.

I am standing here to-day for those who had no slaves, and who were in the armies of the South. They were the Confederate soldiers. The record that they made then, the unchanged record that they have made since, will stand; but I defy the Senator from South Carolina, my colleague from Virginia, and the Senator from Connecticut to represent the views of those who were the real Confederate soldiers, and who to-day compose the reviled loyal element of the South.

I read here that no Confederate soldier asks any favors. I speak in behalf of those who served in the ranks. I never rode in an ambulance to-day; I never was sick a day; I never was out of a single fight in which the regiment and brigade that I belonged to were engaged. I suffered two terms of imprisonment, and a man who challenges my loyalty to the Confederacy during the war does it with the same hazard of his veracity as if he were to challenge my loyalty to the Union to-day.

Mr. President, this is not a pleasant task. I am sorry that the crippled soldier whom I wish to represent here has not some one able than I to present his case, especially when it is antagonized by those under whom he served. I say to you again, they are the loyal element of the South to-day; and they would be the manly element, if they were here to-day, who would not endeavor to doctor a record in disparagement of a comrade. I say I represent them to-day, when they are so misrepresented by those who, when they go home, claim to be their best friends; those who plead patriotism here and talk Confederacy at home.

Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut expressed congratulations to his Confederate friend. I have known the Confederate who is to-day the loyal man—not the brigadier or the major general, but the soldier—I have known him when that statesmanship which is impleaded here in his behalf asked him to surrender \$5 of his Confederate money for what was \$3 in a new issue of the same currency, which might as well have been drawn in the James River and Kanawha Canal. Those were the Confederate soldiers. That is the statesmanship which is extolled. What would the Union soldiers have done if they had been required to come back to Washington by that peculiar style of statesmanship, and required to give up \$5 of their greenbacks for \$3 of the same money, printed from the same plate? Yet the Senator from Connecticut says that he congratulates my colleague on the statesmanship which he represents here!

I am not here as a persistent patriot. I am not here to ask for any other terms than those which were accorded to me years ago; but I am here to answer every accusation of the kind that I find in this Record against men who were Confederates,

and who have the courage of their convictions now. I should not have said this much if it had not been that this special Record needed some notice. I now again call attention to the bill. There are two provisions in it. One is protective of the Union soldier. I think I have, during by service here, shown my regard for him without vaunting it. The other provides that when your Civil Service Commission, or your civil service administration, shall go South the preference shall be given to the wounded or disabled Confederate as against that horde of hungry office-seekers whom you find in every hotel corridor in this city—whom the Union soldiers respect only for gentlemanly deportment when they scintillate themselves.

I cannot understand how three Confederates and one Federal should oppose this bill. It is useless to tell me, with my experience and almost daily observation, that there are no Confederates, crippled and maimed, begging on the street. I should prefer to state the contrary. I live and work for them when I am at home; and no one of them has ever contributed a penny for any service I have performed for them.

But, sir, it is a fact, and I state to the Senator from South Carolina, that walking from my State to his are legless Confederate soldiers begging bread. I could furnish proof of it from every household in a thousand in the community in which I live. False pride would make some propound a statement which I prefer to have measured by a proper regard for the truth. We have in soldiers' homes alone a multitude to take care of. That will be brought into this arena of debate, no doubt; but who gets into these soldiers' homes? One who is now begging for bread would have about as much chance to get into these so-called homes as an iceberg would have to float through Florida.

I have specified to the Senate what my views are. I know I shall have to submit to criticism for what I have said.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Barum's Hotel, in Baltimore, was offered at auction yesterday but was withdrawn.

Smallpox was discovered on the incoming steamship Britannia, of the French line, and she was sent back to quarantine.

Roscoe Conkling says the talk about his being a Presidential candidate is sheer nonsense, and adds, "Why, you might as well set a corpse up in a window to look at a funeral procession go by as to nominate me for the office of President of the United States."

It is said that the \$2,500,000 obtained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through the sale of the bonds two days ago to the New York syndicate, is to be expended in the completion of the double tracking of the Metropolitan branch, from Washington to Point of Rocks, to improve the Philadelphia division, and to pay for three steamships now constructing at Barrow, England.

The International Council of Women in Washington have arrived at the conclusion that they are equal if not superior to men and have issued a "declaration of independence," and are "down on" the tyrant, man—especially the "lawmakers." Miss Maud Powell played a violin solo, and captured the listeners. Catherine Cole, of New Orleans, said, "The first press association was formed in the Garden of Eden when Adam pressed Eve." Go it girls!

Auld Lang Syne.

VIRGINIA, March 26, 1888.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Dear Sir: Accept thanks for the five numbers of your paper just received in noon's mail. I see many familiar names—Major George Duffey, Amos Slaymaker. I think the latter was in Witmer's, or somewhere; a young fellow when I knew about him, as mother used to say, "such a polite clerk, so nice to trade with." Then Garlin. The Lunts must have been school boys. I wonder if Lizette Lunt was his sister. Then Creighton. It was that and McNaught when I was there in the fifties; and A. C. Harmon. T. Davy came first then, too. But don't I remember Goldie and David Apple's dainties and Breglos's too! Leadbetter and Pierpoint's where I got pencils, &c. But I miss the names now of Wheat, and S. Shinn, and the Ashby's I know, and the Cennoves, and Baynes—William, George and Lawrence—and Fowles—George and William—and McVeighs—Harvey and William. Ah! well, great have been the changes. I wonder if it is Edgar Snowden, senior, or a younger son of the same family. I seem to have grown young again with old memories flooding head and heart. Dear old home! There has never another place been so dear. I have written your real estate firm, secretary Harlow. I thank you again. I shall read and reread every one of your papers so kindly sent.

Yours for

AULD LANG SYNE.

GOING FOR COUNTY TREASURERS.—The City Circuit Court of Richmond was yesterday engaged in trying cases against defaulting county treasurers, and the following were disposed of:

Coin against W. G. Miller, treasurer of Rappahannock county, and his sureties. Judgment for the Commonwealth, \$2,854.92.

Coin against E. H. Lillard, sheriff, and administrator of B. T. Miller, deceased, one of the sureties of W. G. Miller. Judgment for the Commonwealth, \$2,854.92.

Coin against W. G. Miller, treasurer of Rappahannock, and his sureties. Judgment for the Commonwealth, \$5,753.07.

Bertha Wise, a cook in a Pittsburg restaurant, was killed yesterday morning by Frank Liddell, employed at the same place. Liddell was shooting at rats, when the woman, who was just coming into the room, was struck by a ball, which entered her heart.

Counting up the various creeds that predominate in New York, and adding to them the theological odds and ends that exist by their side, there are nearly one hundred different religions to be found in that city.

FAMILY ROE HERRING in kits, just the size package for family trade.

oct29 GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PINEAPPLE, EDAM and SALSAGO CHEESE

just arrived.

oct14 GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

FANCY NEW VIRGINIA HONEY, in 1-lb

packages, just received at

oct20 MCBURNEY'S.

TEAS—Extra finest Gunpowder and Oolong

Teas for sale by

oct4 J. G. MILBURN.

FRESH ITALIAN MACARONI, Breakfast Hominy

and New York Beans just received.

oct20 GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

ENGLISH RIBBED SWISS CONDE SHIRTS

and DRAWERS, extra heavy, at

oct25 AMOS E. SLAYMAKERS.

SALATOGA POTATO CHIPS, pound and half

pound boxes, just arrived at

oct13 MCBURNEY'S.

MIXED PICKLE and CHOW CHOW for sale

oct4 by the gallon or pint by

J. C. MILBURN.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, Garden Rakes,

Hoes, Trowels, &c.,—a full stock now at

oct24 J. F. CABELL & SONS.

CHOICE TOMATOES LOW—Large cans Tomatoes

of the fine quality for sale at 10c each by

oct14 J. C. MILBURN.

DRIED LIMA BEANS, Green Peas, Sugar Corn,

Split Peas, Navy Beans and Black-eyed Peas

for sale by

oct17 J. C. MILBURN.

STRING BEANS, Stringless Beans and Early

June Peas, choice, for sale by

oct16 J. C. MILBURN.

BELS NEW YORK BEANS just received by

oct13 J. C. MILBURN.



TO THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was ordered that (to-morrow being Good Friday) when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Saturday.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred and numerous bills were reported from committees, among them one appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at Norfolk.

Subsequently Mr. Berry addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's annual message.

A number of bills were passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, reported adversely a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information in regard to the prohibition of American citizens from using the United States mails on the same terms as Canadian citizens living in the same vicinage, etc.

Affairs in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 29.—Emperor Frederick appeared at a window of the Charlottenburg palace in undress uniform yesterday and was heartily cheered. The Emperor will present to Dr. Mackenzie a gracious autograph letter with the Imperial decoration which he intends to bestow upon him. The engagement of the Russian doctor Zabludovsky to apply the massage treatment to Emperor Frederick was by the advice of Prof. Bergmann. His employment is leading to similar remarks among the people to those applied to Dr. Mackenzie.

Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, will place, at his own expense, a monument to the late Emperor in the Walhalla, near Ratibon.

The Kreuz Zeitung hears that it is likely that Emperor Frederick's accession to the throne will lead to the erection of an independent Prussian Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem.

The formal declaration of amnesty is delayed, but the persons who are to be pardoned are being liberated in order that they may be with their families at Easter.

The address of the two women of Berlin to Empress Victoria is being so numerously signed that it affords convincing proof that the majority oppose the unworthy gossip that has been circulated concerning her.

Taking the Strikers' Places.

CHICAGO, Mar. 29.—Thirty-nine switchmen, said to be Reading men, arrived last night from Philadelphia to take positions with the Burlington road. Forty-six additional switchmen also from the Reading and New York district came over the Lake Shore road. These were taken to the yards and the Western avenue round house, where they remained over night. To-day the entire force will be set to work. Among those that came were nineteen from the New York Central road and as few from the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg. The remainder were from the Reading and one of them said that there were 150 more ready to come whenever summoned.

The Burlington railroad company received information to-day that 50 of their switchmen at Creston, Iowa, quit work. Their places are reported to have been filled by conductors and brakemen.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, March 29.—At 9.30 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at 336 East 49th street, by which one child was burned to death and the life of another was imperiled. It appears that Mrs. Nicholas Fagan, her husband and two children resided in the tenement at that number. The mother went out a short time after 9 o'clock leaving her children, Alice, 3 years, and Maggie, one year old. During her absence it is believed the little ones got hold of some matches, ignited them and set fire to the place. Maggie was burned to death and Alice was burned so badly that it is feared she cannot live. The little sufferer was sent to Bellevue hospital.

Died in a Hotel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Mar. 29.—A man giving his name as N. J. Wilson, of Orleans, Ind., came to a hotel in this city last Sunday very ill and took room. He grew worse rapidly and died Monday evening. A telegram of inquiry was sent to Orleans and an answer has just returned that the man was probably Newton J. Wilson, who was treasurer of Scott county for many years. One day in 1883, he did not show up at his office. When an investigation was made it was found that Wilson had fled with nearly \$100,000. He was never prosecuted and was never heard from after leaving Scott county.

Floods.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 29.—The great rain storm continues; the country is flooded and water courses unprecedentedly swollen. Many bridges have been swept away and washouts are reported on all railways leading into the city. Trains that came in yesterday afternoon are held and none departed South, East or West last night. The Herald's specials from all parts of the State tell of a tremendous flood and great damage. Travelling is at a standstill, but the iron mills are running on full time.

Remains of the Late Chief Justice.

TOLEDO, O., Mar. 29.—At ten o'clock the special train bearing the remains of Chief Justice Waite rolled into the Pennsylvania depot. The casket containing the body was